Senate

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. III, No. 42. QUAPPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1888. Price Five Cents.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

The Progress Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$10 00	$15 00	$35 00	$100 00
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Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble skein for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June, 2. 1887.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, &Co

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

ICE CREAM

WHITING BROS.

BAKERS,

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,

Caterers, and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cake's Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

WHITING'S WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25cts

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS. ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

Fi st Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

New Goods !

C. G. BOOTHE,

SINTALUTA

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR McLean Protestant Public School No. 61, for the Fall term, 2nd or 3rd class certificate, duties to commence on August 14th, 1888. Apply stating salary and qualifications to

JOHN B. DAVIS.
Chairman of Trustees.

McLean, July 30, 1888.

LOST.

STRAYED from Mr. Jos. Fessant's, Sec. 2, R. 15, Tp. 19, one red heifer calf, 3 months old. Strayed away on Wednesday, 1st inst., any information leading to the recovery of the above, will be thankfully received.

J. H. FRASER,
Edgeley, P. O.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

SITTINGS OF THE

SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:

REGINA,
Wednesday, 12th September, 1888.

QU'APPELLE STATION,
Friday, 2nd November, 1888,

SWIFT CURRENT,
Tuesday, 6th November, 1887.

FORT QU'APPELLE,
Tuesday, 13th November, 1888.

MOOSE JAW,
Friday, 16th November, 1888.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, Tuesday, 10th July, 1888.

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station.

QU'APPELLE,

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the Electoral District of
Eastern Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN:

No doubt you are aware that I have been offered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, made vacant by the untimely and greatly to be deplored death of the late Honorable Thomas White. After due consideration and with a knowledge of the great responsibility attached to the office, that of "Minister of the Interior," I have accepted, and I now come before you to ask you to permit me to represent in the House of Commons, the important Electoral District of Eastern Assiniboia, in which a vacancy has taken place through the elevation of Mr. Perley to the Senate of Canada.

The kindly feelings and promises of support, which have already reached me from all parts of your district, give me confidence that my wishes will be favorably entertained by the large majority of the Electors.

The bulk of the work in connection with the Department of the Interior emanates from the west, and especially from the Northwest Territories, and it is my wish (as I consider it my duty) now that an opportunity is afforded me, to represent a constituency, the most populous in the Territories, among whose people I have lived for the last six or seven years, and who have given me on so many occasions proof of their confidence in my late administration of the affairs of the Territories, while occupying the honorable and responsible position of Lieutenant-Governor.

The granting of representation in the Parliament of Canada, a few years ago, to the Territories, afforded the people of the West a more ready means of communication with the Central Government than they had previously had. Now that their demands for a Minister to represent the country west of Lake Superior have been granted, a still more important means of communication is available, and I take this opportunity in the event of my representing you in Parliament, of asking all who are interested in the development and progress of our great heritage, irrespective of Party, to communicate with me freely upon any subject which they may consider of importance.

The time before the election takes place being very short, I will be prevented from visiting many of those who, I know, are anxious to meet me, but I shall endeavor to visit the outlying districts, with which I am not so familiar as with those convenient to the line of Railway, and thus meet as many as possible of the settlers, and, at the same time, gather information with regard to their districts.

It will be impossible for me to enter, in this address, upon the many questions in connection with the Territories, which must necessarily come before me as Minister of the Interior, and in which you are so greatly interested. My long residence in the Western Country, my intimate connection with its affairs and knowledge of its wants and capabilities, coupled with a sympathetic feeling which western men bear one to the other will, I trust, enable me to some extent, to earn the high opinion expressed throughout the country of my qualifications for the office which I am called upon to administer, and you may rest assured that I will use every effort to advance the interests of this great country.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. DEWDNEY.

Regina, August 9, 1888.

A Russian physician named Portugaloff delares that strichnine is an infallible cure for drunkenness, administered in subcutaneous injections. The effect of the strychnine solution is to change the craving for drink into positive aversion, and the change is affected in a day. After a treatment of eight or ten days the patient may be discharged. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and five drops of the solution every 24 hours.

It is rumoured the dam erected by the Dominion government across Winnipeg River, some two years ago, will have to be blown out shortly owing to the water being so high, injuring hay meadows and wild rice, which is a big support to the Indians on the Lake of the Woods reserve.

The North-West.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Written for THE PROGRESS:

Regina, Aug. 21, 1888.

The rainy period has ended and and the days of sweltering heat are here. Mr. Somebody, who is always grumbling at the climate, may now "take off his flesh and sit in his bones," according to the plan recommended by the divine Coleridge. The farmer has good reason for feeling happy for the weather is just smiling on his ranche and already he is counting on 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and even 60 of oats. Happy man he ought to to be, but happy he is not, unless, indeed, you can capture him in a herd such, for instance, as that which was swept in the other day by special train. I have been told that the excursionists, who were highly pleased with what they saw en route, had begun to complain that they "were tired of the crops." This certainly is a novel complaint but I have no doubt the protest was made in an exuberant spirit and that it is one of the best recommendations. Gossip is plentiful at the little capital. The war which for a space did anything but fail, has finally failed and I think the conclusion has been reached that it is wrong for those that belong to the same political camp to quarrel, and in the wise words of Mr. Billings, unfairly discriminate against the professional countrymen.

I don't suppose there ever was a time in the history of the Northwest capital when there was such a hopeful feeling as there is at present. If it is shared in by the farmers generally, it is very gratifying, and the ancient and grudging east will begin to feel that the heritage of the Northwest is not a "lean allegory of want," but a fecund addition to the Dominion which only requires passengers to make it a lightning express.

The commissioners recently appointed by the Lieut.-Governor to to revise and consolidate the ordinances are hard at work and are making great progress. From all I can gather the consolidated form will take upwards of sixty chapters. The commissioners have full choice of phraseqlogy. They have, however, no power to alter a princiyle or introduce a new one so that nice discrimination is neceeeary. The intention is to have the work ready for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The commissioners will undoubtedly be ready with their part, but it is doubtful if the printer will have it off his hands though there is no lack of energy in that respect.

Lieut.-Governor Royal is expected back about the beginning of next month, and I have heard it on good authority that he will have to face a deputation of temperance men belonging to the Territories, who intend to put some leading questions respecting temperance legislation, generally, in the Territories. Mr. Neal Dow, who ought to be alive if he is not, should be heard from. Mr. Dow has had some experience in fighting temperance. The fact that he is an American citizen would not be a bar in his case, but I hope no one will think I have used the word suggestively, I mean it as it is applied. Mr. Haultain's voice will then be in order. He has certain notions on this question, which if not acceptable to the Temperance people, are at all events practical. Prohibition is no longer a sentiment. It is a practical issue and it must be dealt with like a tariff measure or any other question where hedging is forbidden. Mr. Turriff, who has the courage of his convictions, is, I am informed, going to toke hold of both horns, though I say this at the risk of being interrupted as Mr. Turriff is a strict teetotlar and never takes horns, except I may add in the figurative manner to which I fear I have made an irreverent allusion. Since the advent of four per cent. the hotel-keepers are happy though Mr. Harley, of the Palmer, strictly maintains he would have been just as happy if he had been left out. Under the Act the hotel-keepers are obliged to keep the conditions of the importation posted up in their bar rooms. The readers of THE PROGRESS are doubtless aware of the conditions under which the four per cent. beer is imported. For the information of those who may not have seen these conditions I give a brief summary of them. The quantity of beer containing four per cent. of alcohol is limited to 476 gallons and the period during which this quantity may be imported is one month. This beer must be kept on the premises. Selling powers are given but only to each proprietor who is named and the hotel must be a reputable one. There must be separate accomodation for twelve persons and in connection with the premises there must be suitable accommodation for not less than five horses, and the hotels must conform to all the by-laws, rules and regulations respecting hotels, The restriction which meets with the most opposition is the one which requires the bar room to be closed between the hours of ten p. m. on Saturday night and seven o'clock Monday morning. Beer can only be supplied to guests between those hours. The beer must not be sold to any person under the age of fourteen, nor can it be sold to persons of notoriously intemperate habits. Casks containing this beer must have the stamp of the Inland Revenue Department affixed. Shipments of the beer must be seperate. There are some other conditions, but those I enumerated are the chief ones.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Johnson of the Ottawa Citizen and Mr Dobier of Quebec, arrived by special this afternoon. The party are on their way to the coast. They are stopping at the Windsor, and they will leave on their westward journey to-night.

Interest begins to centre in the opproaching session of the Legislative Assembly. New seats are being made for the membership has been increased and on the return of the Lieut.-Governor he will I am informed fix the date on which the Assembly will be convened and issue the proclamation. Already speculation is rife as to the names of the Advisory Board to be chosen. The names of Mr. Secord, Mr. Haultain and Mr. Sutherland have been mentioned. Mr. Secord especially with regard to the Speakership. Lieut.-Governor Royal, however, is a man who keeps his own council so that the public will be, in all probability, kept in suspense until the time arrives.

Regina is marching along. On Monday night the council met and struck a rate of one and a half cents on the dollar, and the amount the council will raise this year for general purposes including school, is $5,400.

A gay scene was witnessed at the station this morning when the excursionists boarded the train destined for your charming town. The opinion is that it was better attended from this place than last year. Of this, however, the people of Qu'Appelle are the best judges.

MOOSE JAW.

—The past year's excursions have only gone to certain points in Manitoba, but this year's crops in the Northwest will warrant the C. P. R. to induce all future excursionists to make Moose Jaw the end of their journey to inspect the best grain growing lands.

—At a meeting of the town council held on the 13th inst. a resolution was passed thanking Assistant Superintendent Tait for the interest he took in looking after the comfort of the Ontario farmers' excursionists who visited Moose Jaw last Saturday and Sunday.

COMMERCIAL COLONY.

—An agriculural society is being worked up.

—The iron on the extension is being laid at the rate of about a mile a day.

—The third school district has been petitioned for. A meeting to arrange for a fourth will be called shortly.

—The frost was very slight, not even injuring tomatoes except in one or two low places. The weather is now bright and warm.

—Dr. Broad, of Toronto, intends establishing himself at Saltcoats. He finds this such a healthy country that he asks for a guarantee fund of $400 for the first year, which amount is being rapidly subscribed.

—A. F. Eden, land commissioner M. & N. W. R. company, G. E. Stevens, secretary C. C. company, and Mr. Allison, homestead inspector, spent a couple of weeks in the colony.

In 1887, 4,406,844 acres in Alberta were held under lease for grazing purposes; of this, 1,780,741 acres were not open for homestead and pre-emptions. The Government were trying to withdraw all they could from the leases and were cancelling old leases.—Manitoba Colonist.

LANGENBURG.

Our new Governor is a royal good fellow; he lets us have beer and brandy. I am a firm believer in royalty, but it does't necessarily follow that I must have a red nose.

—On Friday evening, the 3rd. inst., Sergt. Colbrook, in charge of the N. W. M. Police stationed here, arrested Edward Orr on a charge of stealing several articles, the property of Edward Wade, of Churchbridge, the articles in question being found in the prisoner's possesion. The prisoner was taken to Churchbridge the following morning. On the way there the sergeant also arrested Frank Harris for being implicated in the theft. Both men were taken before Joel Reaman, J. P. and H. Robert, J. P. After evidence had been heard Edward Orr was committed to Regina, but Frank Harris was discharged, satisfactory proof of his innocence being established.

H. B. RAILWAY BONDS FLOATED.

The Winnipeg Free Press says; "From information recieved in the city within the past few days the Free Press is able this morning to make the important announcement that the entire financial arrangements for completing and equipping the Hudson Bay Railway have been made, the bonds of the company having been successfully placed with leading English and German bankers.

"It is understood that the Government has been advised by cable from London that all tte money required for building the road is ready, and that an offer has been made to complete it within two years and a half. It is also understood that Mr. Onderdonk and one or more of his associates will arrive in Winnipeg in the course of a few days when it is expected they will be able give the most positive and satisfactory assurances of the completeness of the financial arrangements so as to meet the requirements of the Provincial Guarantee Act of 1887."

—A despatch from the Pine River agency, Dakota, says: Four or five days ago a band of Sioux Indians made a formal request of Agent Gallagher that they be allowed to attend the sun-dance of the Cheyennes, on Tongue River. Surmising that they would make an attack on the whites along the Tongue and and powder Rivers, the agent refused to allow the reds to leave the reservation. This morning it was discovered that a large band of the Sioux Indians had started for the home of the Cheyennes, in defiance of the objections interposed, leaving word that they had got through obeying the orders of the officers at Pine Ridge, and that in future, they intended to go when they pleased and stay as long as they pleased. This state of affairs was telegraphed Gen. Rugea, who at once wired Fort Custer to send out troops to intercept the reds. This afternoon Col. N. M. Dunley sent in pursuit two companies of the First Cavalry, under Major John M. Hamilton, and First Lieut. R. P. P. Wainright. The Militia are expected to overtake the Indians to-morrow, when a desperate battle is likely to ensue, because the reds are exceedingly angry and reported armed to the teeth.

—Climax Kidney Cure and Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla have more friends in the Northwest than any other medicine ever sold.

The report of the Department of of Agriculture gives 90, 000 cattle, 8,000 horses and 18,000 sheep in Alberta last year.

General Boulanger was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in the Department of Sommet, on Sunday, by a majority of 34,723.

Of the 60,000 Indians in the Canadian west, 35,000 are under treaty. The Church of England has done most of the religious work to them.

The immigration returns for July were 19,621, against 15,331 in the same month last year. The arrivals from January 1st. were 104,164, against 86,076 for the same period in 1887.

The thunder storm that passed over Eastern Ontario and the whole of Quebec on Thursday night and Friday was the most terrific ever there. Hundreds of houses and barns have been blown down. Crops are in many places entirely destroyed; horses and cattle by the hundreds have been killed, and many people are lost.

—Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potash and Stillingla has yet to meet a case of Scrofula Syphilis or any other blood or skin disease it cannot cure.

Shopping Customs of Albany.

The shopping customs of different cities vary very greatly, writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. I have been to Albany, and there I found that the customs were peculiar, so far as concern some of the things which women go out daily to buy.

The town has a picturesque feature borrowed directly from Europe. She has her market in her principal street, and it is more singular than the famous corn-beef-market in the main street of old Nantucket. State street in Albany is exceedingly wide. You could drop Cincinnati's widest street into it, and then have room to drive around it. This broad thoroughfare in Albany is considered the hottest spot in the state in midsummer, because the sun has full play on it, but in winter it often becomes a glacier almost impossible to mount. Every day in the week the farmers from miles around drive to State street, and there arrange their wagons side by side until they form two almost solid lines reaching from Pearl to Eagle street. A horse and wagon cover twenty feet of ground; yet after the two lines are formed there is room for the two central horse tracks between the lines, and for carriages to move in either direction on the sides of the street.

At the same time that the farmers come the retail grocers, butchers, boarding-house keepers and the householders generally flock around the wagons, until the scene puzzles a stranger, for it looks as though a mob had taken possession of the street. Everything produced on a farm is to be found in these wagons; in fact, not only that, but every thing the farmer's wife can make or her husband can get hold of to drive a bargain upon is brought there for sale. Loads of three-foot hickory logs for rich men's fireplaces, kindling-wood for all mankind, home-made soap, pure well-water, which is a godsend in Albany, home-knit stockings, cider, apples, beef, pork, mutton, horses, ponies, dogs, poultry, dead and alive, cheeses, skins, old woman's medicines and herbs, and no end of other things. At the same time, and at the foot of the long, double chain of farm wagons, the Albanians put up at auction whatever they have that they don't want or are obliged to part with. The consequence is a rag fair. Strewn upon the cobble-stones are old bedsteads, mattresses, stoves, pots, kettles, pans, carriages, wash-tubs, bob-sleds, sewing-machines, shovels, chairs, tables, carpets, curtains, and nearly everything else not mentioned. The cries of the auctioneers, the high-pitched voices of the shopping women and the hubbub of general conversation fill the air with a confusing sound; the people in the great crowd shift to and fro and come and go just as they would be seen to be doing around your chief market if you could lift yourself to the sky and take a bird's-eye view of the scene; and over all the tumult and the mob the farmer's wives and daughters sit in the wagon knitting and looking on complacently like gypsy queens at a fair, or, better yet, like tneir distant relatives at home in the market-places in Holland.

He Was a Stranger.

A traveler, riding along a lonesome road, in Arkansaw, came to a tumbled-down log cabin, used as a "grocery" and residence. A woman sat on a soap box, by the door, and to her the traveler made his appeal:

"You keep a grocery, I believe madam?"

"Thet's whut they calls hit," she replied, lazily.

"I'm thirsty," he said, briefly.

"Dry, air yer? Well, thar's a creek abouter mile down the road."

"It doesn't run whisky, does it?"

"Well, not hardly, I reckon. Ef hit did, yer wouldn't fin' this shanty a mile this side uv hit; er ef yer did, yer wouldn't fin' nobody ter home."

"Don't you keep whisky here?"

"Not much."

"Ain't this a grocery?"

"In course."

"Then why don't you keep it?"

"Yer a stranger in these parts, hain't yer?" she inquired, after a critical examination.

"Yes, madam."

"I thought so; 'cause yer'd never axed me why I didn't keep whisky, ef yer'd knowed the ole man, an' Lige, an' Eph, an' Sam, an' Bill, an' my three gals. They're all in thar now, but they hain't fitten to see company. We jes got a new stock uv licker from Little Rock, yistiddy evenin'."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Where His Joke Led To.

On Lord Coleraine's first visit to Drury Lane theater he saw a gentleman in boots enter the box, and jocosely remarked: "I beg, sir, you will make no apology." "Apology, sir," replied the stranger; "apology for what?" "Why," returned his lordship, pointing toward the boots, "that you did not bring your horse with you into the box." "Perhaps it is lucky for you, sir," retorted the stranger, "that I did not bring my horsewhip; but I have a remedy at hand, for I can pull your nose for your impertinence." Some other gentlemen in the box now interfered, an exchange of cards took place, and both parties left the theater.

Lord C. went immediately to his brother and said: "I acknowledge that I was the first aggressor; but it was to bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?" "Soap it well," replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers."—*Manchester Courier.*

In reviewing a posthumous work by Dr. Rolleston of the British Museum, whose early death was thought to be partly due to the large demands made upon his mental and bodily powers, the *Lancet* relates the following: "The Professor was returning home after a hard day's work in the museum, when a stranger accosted him with, 'Ah, Prof. Rolleston, I am glad to have met you, for I find I have half an hour to spare, and I should be so much obliged if you would show me over the muse—' 'You have found a spare half hour,' interrupted Rolleston; 'for God's sake give it to me; I have been looking for it all day.'"

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E. J. Weidman, Proprietor.

NOT TRUE.

A certain section of the eastern press is trying to make capital against the Dominion Government by asserting that Lieut. Governor Royal had the sanction of the Dominion Government for his four per cent. beer permits. The Progress could not entertain the thought, and we are pleased to be able to deny the statement on the authority of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, who passed through here on Tuesday. Mr. Bowell says that the question has not been considered by the Government, and it never has been brought before them. Further reference to this aspect of the question will be made hereafter in these columns.

THE BEER PERMITS.

Actual experience with the beer permits so far does not show up favorably to them. We will take the C. P. R. picnic held at Qu'Appelle as an instance. This picnic was attended last year and this in about equal numbers, and in every other point of view the people had the same opportunities of enjoyment, but in the matter of sobriety, this year's picnic was a sad commentary on the viciousness of the beer permits. The C. P. R. employees are a fine lot of men and we are pleased to say that they did not disgrace their own picnic by doing anything that would mar their temperate character. But we cannot say as much of some others who came. Last year there were very few instances of drunkenness, but this year there were alas too many for what may be considered a Prohibition country. We do not wish to convey the idea that there was as much debauchery as there would have been had all kinds of intoxicants been sold. Still "Royal's four per cent," was freely called for, and before night enough of it was taken, with perhaps a nip of stronger permit, to produce too many cases of intoxication. Tell us that the sale of beer will conduce to Temperance, and that less of stronger drinks will be used. Faugh! As well say that the permission of petty larceny will be the means of reducing the amount of grand larceny. If the Lieut.-Governor had refused all other permits except for medicinal and scientific purposes, after he had given permisson to sell four per cent., there would have been an element of consistency in his course. But on the contrary, we understand, permits have been granted to all applicants regardless of any consideration or restriction whatever. Taking all the circumstances into consideration we are forced to the conclusion that the real effect of the beer permits is to undermine the Temperance sentiment of the country. We sincerely trust that Mr. Royal will be guided by the will of the people as expressed by the Legislative Assembly when it meets, and that he will endeavor impartially to administer the law in its original intention, or at least with no more relaxation than granted by his predecessors, Messrs. Laird and Dewdney. Time will tell, and in the meantime, Prohibitionists should organize for the contest that must inevitably take place ere long.

PROHIBITIONISTS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

In view of the recent action of Lieut. Governor Royal in granting beer permits, all who are opposed to the legal recognition of the liquor traffic should organize as speedilly as possible. The new Legislative Assembly will meet shortly and it is proposed to hold a Temperance convention at Regina in the second week of its session. Meetings should be held all over the Territories and delegates appointed to attend the convention. We may say that the fight has begun. The gauntlet has been thrown down in the shape of beer permits, and it should be promptly taken up by the thorough organization of the Prohibition forces. Though in a majority in the Territories, we are almost powerless for want of organization. Let us therefore be up and doing; unite in defence of our homes, and present such a bold and determined front to the enemy that will enable us to gain a decisive and permanent victory over the traffic that would curse our fair land.

PROHIBITION OR PARTY.

It is a matter of deep regret to us that there should be any bickering between The Progress and any other newspaper that claims to take the same stand on the question of Prohibition that we do. It is a thing of small moment to us when we are assailed in reference to our course on any other question; in such cases we are perhaps too ready to give a Roland for an Oliver. But we feel that unanimity is of the utmost importance in the great Temperance reform, and therefore would be exceeding slow to throw discredit upon any paper's utterances favoring Prohibition. Especially would this be the case when we were in complete accord with what was said. It is not so, however, with the Regina Journal. In its issue of the 9th inst., our contemporary tries to throw discredit upon certain extracts taken from our editorials on the four per cent beer permits, and at the same time approves of what we said. Were the Journal sincere in its Prohibition proffessions, the least it could do if it wishes to quote from us, is to do so without comment. Its sneers of the 9th inst, forces the conclusion that it is either insincere, or its editor allows jealousy and ill feeling to so warp his mind as to lead him to injure the cause he apparrently seeks to assist. The editor can choose either horn of the dilemma. It is the opinion of not a few in Regina and elsewhere that the Journal man is more of a Grit than a Prohibitionist, and that his Temperance principles are subservient to his party proclivities. Hence he cannot brook the idea that another paper should hold more advanced views, and sink its party predilections in the great question of Prohibition. Herein is just the difference between the Regina Journal and The Progress. We have to make a certain sacrifice to fight for our temperance principles, while our contemporary has everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking exception to Lieut.-Governor Royal's beer permits. The Progress is prepared to work shoulder to shoulder with all who sincerely desire to promote Prohibition, but we despise hypocrisy.

Still the Regina Journal squirms on the point of its possum tree. Though writhing under the rankling of that thorn in the flesh, in a serio-comic vein it pretends to be "flattered" and "gratified" at our remarks on its game of "treeing possums." It would be some satisfaction to us to know that we had tickled the editor's vanity and self-conceit, if we were credulous enough to believe in his pretended gratification. He has not yet given us "his own private opinion of the man who wormed himself," etc. We do not, however, suppose he will if he has any sense of shame left. In regard to the editorial extract with reference to the probability of Mr. Dewdney's successor being a Frenchman, and which the Journal is pleased to reprint for the third time, our contemporary's attention is directed to our issue of July 12, where the Journal's "discreditable" tactics were fully met. That paper appears to be very solicitous for the satisfaction of Lt.-Governor Royal. The Progress columns show that our desire is to stand by the principles we profess rather than to injure or bolster up a Government official for party reasons, and we opine that Mr. Royal will have far more respect for us than if we shaped our course with the sole object of pleasing him.

FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION.

We will club the Winnipeg Sun and The Qu'Appelle Progress for $1.75 per annum including the above valuable picture.

The Winnipeg Sun has arranged for a supply of the historic picture enititled "The Fathers of Confederation." It is a delightful engraving of artistic finish, 26½ inches by 37½ inches in size. It embodies life-like portraits of thirty-four of the leading men of Canada in 1864, including Sir John A. Macdonold, Sir George E. Cartier, T. D'Arcy McGee, Hon. George Brown, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir E. P. Tache. The scene is in the conference room at Quebec, the windows of which overlook the harbor and shipping, and the occasion is the conference which resulted in the confederation of the colonies in 1867. It is a charming work of art, and possesses great historic interest. It is given free to every yearly subscriber to the weekly Sun, the price of which has been reduced to $1 per annum.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The latest laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid or takes three papers from the post office, and then orders the post master to mark it "refused," and have a notice sent notifying the publisher, lays himself able to arrest and fine same as for theft.

Absent-Minded People.

Passengers, on a Pleasant Valley car, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, were considerably amused at a little incident which occurred at the 7th avenue crossing. A tall, clerical-looking gentleman, with a book under his arm, stepped on the car, walked in, and deposited his nickel in the fare box and stepped off again.

"Conscience money," suggested a fat man, with a market basket. "I'll bet he's cheated the company out of a fare sometime an' it's been prayin' on his mind."

"Guess he forgot something," giggled a giddy college girl with a sugar-loaf hat to a slim young man with big ears who sat by her side.

"A clear case of absent-mindedness," remarked an old physician. "After that man has walked a half-square he will recollect that he started home, and then he will want some one to kick him clear down to the 9th street bridge. The other day, going home on the car, I saw an amusing case of absent-mindedness. A lady residing on Arch street, and very well known in Alleghany, was on the car. The driver knew her and stopped the car at the Arch street crossing. Just as she was leaving the car she turned and said, very politely: 'I wish you all good evening.' An audible smile went around the car after she got off. There wasn't another person on the car who knew her besides myself, and I am not acquainted with her. I happen to know, however, that she is absent-minded, and I suppose she never thought but that she was leaving the home of a friend or something of the sort.

"The worst case of absent-mindedness I know of, however," he continued, "is that of one of the professors of a well-known educational institution. On Palo Alto street there are a number of houses which look considerably like a number of others on Monterey street. The two streets run parallel only a block apart. A number of students have rooms in the Monterey street houses, and the professor has a habit of dropping in to see the students evenings without announcing himself. People on Palo Alto street one night were greatly excited by a series of feminine shrieks, and a minute or two after saw a tall man with his hair standing straight up dart out of the front door with a look of terror on his face and take a rapid gait for Jackson street. It was sometime before the neighborhood quieted down. The story leaked out, however. The young lady, daughter of the household, not feeling very well, had retired quite early and had left her bedroom door open into the hall. The outside door, on account of the warmth of the night, had also been left open. Shortly after the young lady had retired she was surprised to see a young man walk into her room and without looking around sit down in a chair near the grate. Then she screamed lustily, and her mother and brother came running up to the room. The brother caught the intruder and was just about to deal summarily with him when he recognized in him the professor. The good man explained that he had just dropped in to see Mr. ——, and, well, the matter was settled all right. The young lady fainted and the professor took his leave. He wasn't entirely cured of his absent-mindedness, however, for when he went past the hat rack, instead of taking his own steep tile, he carried off the street hat of the young lady which was hanging there. The story was hushed up as well as possible, but it taught the professor to [illegible]e himself when he entered [illegible]le's houses after that."

Poetry or Nothing.

"See here," said a citizen of St. Louis to the proprietor of a bookstore, "you'll have to take the book back. I asked you to give me a volume of poetry to put on the parlor table, but every durned word in this book is straight prose."

"Why, man alive, that was written by Shakspeare."

"I don't care who writ it, it's prose; I've looked it all through. For instance, here's a specimen:

How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,
Like softest music to attendin' ears!

Do you call that poetry, rhymin' ears with night? You can take it back. I don't want it."—*N. Y. Times.*

ON SAMENESS.

Perhaps one of the leading differences between the thought of Americans and of old countrymen lies in the fact that the American preaches the one sermon—to do a single thing and to do it well—while the man on the other hemisphere believes that there are a number of activities for the mind and body, the neglect of any of which activities would dwarf and narrow the man and shorten his days.

If an American start to do anything, he goes at it with such a force, he thinks of it so incessantly, that after three weeks he is blood-poisoned with it. He starts to build a house. From that moment earth, air, and man become his enemies. A rainy day is the wrath of the Creator instead of His beneficence. All bricks come to be adobes, and all mortar mud; hard things crumble, while the soft-hearted contractor grows stern and unyielding. The building goes up slowly; the debt piles heavenward of a night. In a month the unhappy builder cannot speak or think of houses with a tranquil mind, because there is a rut in his brain; the road is out of order; there should be a poll-tax. He advises his friends never to build, just as, after a year of wedlock, he advised them never to marry. His friend buys a house already built. He goes into it with plumber, painter, carpenter, paper-hanger, mason, gardener, roofer, tinner, and gasman. In a month he comes out and warns all mankind never to buy—to build.

A well-to-do man of business is invited to write an address for the alumni of the academy whence he graduated years ago with honors which prove to have been worthily bestowed. Instead of sitting down and giving a valuable picture of his own life and its lesson, the gentleman, as it were, "cleans house" within the chambers of his brain. He reads everything in feverish haste—he buys new cerebral furniture, carpets, and hangings, and redecorates the premises. Then he shuts himself up, alarms his wife, who apprehends an apoplectic attack, meets the enemy and the enemy are his. Yet the great address smell new and varnishy. As for your orator, the very word "address" drives away his returning appetite. Oh! he did it! Yes, Americans always do a thing when they set out to do it, but does it pay? Is not the system wrong? Should the mind be a sunglass, always burning into the life's force—a lathe, cutting beautifully into human contentment? Shall it profit the pillar to be exquisitely turned if it be weakened with every convolution?

The walker toils six days and nights, and a city full of people cheer him on. He covers 500 miles. He sails to London and walks there six days. He comes back and must now walk 600 miles in the six days, as, by additional torture, other Americans have found it could be accomplished. Never a public demand for moderation; triumph with moderation would not be spicy enough. Is it not an outcome of our national craze for monotony?

The ethics of American thought and industry even clutches the reward of a well-spent life from the grasp of old age. The man of affairs finds himself beyond the need of money. Suppose he sell out and retire; it is collapse; it is death. The subject in Poe's tale had been kept animated for many months by a mesmeric force. The force was withdrawn suddenly, and the subject crumbled to ashes. The man off affairs must return to business or he will finish the same way. He must die in the harness. It is the wages of American success—the triumph of specialism and concentration.

The misleading possibilities of monomania have lured all America into a state of unrest—a sort of death-watch—which seems to be visiting its evil effects mainly on the young. When diphtheria enters a house, one, two, and sometimes three little children fall away. The mother's "health is shattered" or she loses her wits, but the community or the street ceases to speak of the horror in a few weeks

A Queer Accident.

Enoch Thompson, of Bloomfield, was riding on a street car toward his home, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and started to alight. At the same time, Frank Wilson, an east end merchant, was enjoying the fresh air on the back platform. As Thompson came out of the door the car gave a sudden lurch, throwing Wilson backward off the iron dashboard on which he was sitting. His feet flew up, and one of them caught Thompson under the chin, knocking him against the glass door of the vehicle. The pane was demolished and Thompson sustained several cuts on the back of the head, besides having his chin broken by another's boot. Wilson in the meantime had fallen over the dashboard, narrowly escaping everything more serious than spraining his arm. The car was stopped, and for some time the greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers. Thompson was unconscious and had to be taken to a neighboring drug store to be revived. He was then removed to St. Franciscus hospital at the expense of Mr. Wilson, who seemed inclined to take the blame upon himself.

Manora.

Forty dawns have touched with light the mast-head,
And forty evenings reddened round the prow;
Pain they have known, have thirsted and have fasted,
But they have won a peaceful harbor now.

A fleckless sky, far mountains cleft with valleys,
Streams starred and forests never mute—
Here landed they, then burned their faithful galleys,
And still to Westward turned they resolute.

Through the woodlands went they, the boughs close woven o'er them,
Through blazing pains that shimmer in the heat,
Till rapt in mists the mountains rose before them—
A mighty river rolling at their feet,

Yet battling with Titanic nature forces,
Still undismayed or daunted in their quest,
They saw the sun complete a thousand courses,
A thousand twilights deepen in the West.

For somewhere 'mid those mountains scarred and hoary,
Somewhere beneath that scorching tropic sun,
Manora lay, the city crowned in story,
That many died for, but no man has won.

—T. G. Waterman.

A wild-eyed man entered a Chatham street pawn-shop and wished to see some pistols. "I sells you dot pistol for two dollar," said the clerk. "I'll take it. Load it up, and before another sunrise I'll put an end to my miserable existence." "Vat! You shoot yoursellef mit dot pistol?" "Yes," said the wild-eyed man, desperately. "Mr. Isaacstein," called the clerk to the proprietor in the back room, "der shentleman vants a two-dollar pistol to kill himsellef mit. Vat shall I do?" "Sharge him five dollar."—*New York Sun.*

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WHEAT

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Roller Mills.

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We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

Public Notice.

Leases of School Lands for Hay Cutting purposes.

UNDER authority of an Order in Council dated the 22nd day of November, 1888, leases of School Lands in the North-West Territories will be issued for hay cutting purposes, subject to the following conditions:—

The lease shall be for a term not exceedind five years, and shall be revokable at any time during its currency on one year's notice being given to the lessee, who shall not be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him.

A lease shall not issue to any person for more than a section, or for less than a quarter-section.

Where there is only one applicant for the lease of a school-section or part of the same, the rental shall be at the rate of 25 cents per acre per annum, but where there is more than one applicant for such lease it shall be put up for tender at an upset rental of 25 cents per acre.

Applications for these leases should be made to the Local Agents of Dominion Lands.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 1st, 1888.

N. B.—No unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will be paid for.

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THE WANZER

SEWING MACHINES!

Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873:

TWO MEDALS OF MERIT,

A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhibition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine.

The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer, THE IRON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business, which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or its Colonies who received those distinguished honors.

JAMES WEIDMAN, Agent.

THE MORAVIANS.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Settled by Moravians from Germany in 1741—Interesting Peculiarities of a "Peculiar People."

About a hundred miles from New York by the New Jersey Central Railroad, and something more than half as far from Philadelphia stands Bethlehem.

Besides being the headquarters of Moravianism in the United States, this pretty place is a manufacturing centre

An old shop in Bethlehem, still standing.

having the same variety of opinion, culture and character as other towns.

Observation, however, results in the impression that Moravian peculiarity gives its greatest individuality and charm to this unique borough, which was exclusively a Moravian settlement until the year 1842, and was incorporated only as recently as 1845.

Since the radical change indicated a Moravian settlement of more than one thousand inhabitants has expanded into a centre of industry containing a population of about fifteen thousand, of whom, however, one-fifth more or less are included in the membership or attached to the services of the church which originated Bethlehem.

THE MORAVIANS.

But who are the Moravians? They are so called because, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Moravia, a province of the Austrian Empire, was a principal seat of their church. In the early part of the eighteenth century, moreover, refugees from Moravia fled from that country into Saxony.

The official name of this people is The United Brethren, and their archives show that they originated not only in Moravia but also in Bohemia. As far back as the ninth century these two countries were converted to Christianity. A Protestant movement traceable from the beginning, or nearly so, resulted in the Bohemian Reformation and the execution of John Huss.

This event took place in 1415, and, in 1457, some of his followers founded the Church of The United Brethren, on the estate of Lititz, about one hundred miles east of Prague, on the confines of Silesia.

The church numbered about two hundred thousand persons by the year 1517. It rapidly extended, and in 1557, its Polish parishes were constituted a distinct ecclesiastical province. In 1609 it was legally acknowledged as one of the churches of Bohemia and Moravia.

The church was subsequently crushed and had no visible organization, but in 1722 some of its survivors went into Saxony where they began to build the town of Herrnhut, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, who had offered them an asylum. He afterward became the leading Bishop of the revived church, and introduced on the continent of Europe, Great Britain, and in America, exclusively Moravian settlements.

The members undertook extensive missions in heathen lands, and work among members of State churches in Europe which excluded proselytism. There are eighty thousand Moravian converts now in Europe who belong to other churches.

Exclusive settlements disappeared from this continent in 1856, fourteen years after that at Bethlehem was given up. What is known as the American Province of the church and the British and the German provinces form one organic whole throughout the world.

There are about seventeen thousand Moravians on this continent, including children, of whom about two thousand reside in Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM IN THE BEGINNING.

Bethlehem was well chosen as a Moravian settlement. Early in 1741, seventeen of these people, led by Peter Bohler, bought 4,400 acres of land on that point on the Lehigh River where the Manockasy pours its tributary waters into that stream.

By Christmas Eve of the same year they had built a house and a stable, and were entertaining Count Zinzendorf and his daughter, when the "blessed season" commemorated suggested the name Bethlehem as one appropriate to the settlement. It was adopted.

The first house was of logs, one story in height, with attic rooms. Other buildings were soon erected including a chapel for an Indian congregation worshipping at Nain, three miles distant.

When, in 1765, the Indians left Nain, the chapel was removed to Bethlehem. The baptism of infants in this building was followed by the ceremony of kissing the baby, performed by the Christian Indians present.

EARLY INDIAN WARS.

Rough times those old settlers had. In 1756 and 1757 the town was surrounded by palisades as a defense against hostile Indians, and watch towers of logs were erected. Being the frontier town, both white people and Indians ran into it for protection, and at one time the settlers had to provide for the needs of seven hundred strangers.

In those early days the married brothers and sisters had their own house, as had the ministers and their wives. Young people were under strict tutelage. A separate dwelling for Indians proved too small, and the institution of Nain became a necessity. In 1764 peace was finally made with the Indians and Bethlehem had rest from its troubles.

IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Moravians were divided in opinion during the War of the Revolution. Their leader was a Whig and a friend of George Washington. Offensive warfare was against their principles, but they did a noble part in the way of tending sick and wounded patriotic soldiers.

The chief Hospital of the United States Army was located at Bethlehem at one time, the "Brethren's House" having been seized for that purpose. Other inconveniences to the Brethren attended the war, including the temporary loss of "The Large Family House," which was made the home of British prisoners.

Many visitors of distinction were at the settlement while the war lasted, including the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been wounded in the foot. The settlers lived then, as before and subsequently, by the pursuit of many industries.

ITS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

From the beginning the Moravians of Bethlehem have been a cultured people, giving encouragement to learning. In 1787 ... dred inhabitants living in sixty dwellings, its literary establishments were liberally praised. Soon after the boarding-school for young ladies was added to its educational provision. Its college for the education of ministers has about forty students.

WONDERFUL CAPS OF THE OLD TIMES.

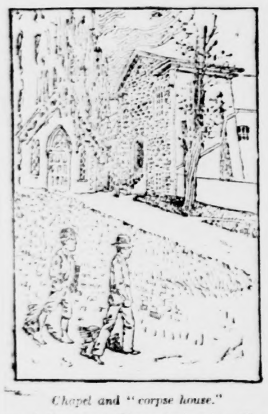
Few of the old Moravian customs of Bethlehem are now observed, and their dress, otherwise than by its exceptional plainness, is not remarkable. Far otherwise in the old days, when the married women were known by wearing light blue silk ribbons as cap ties under their chins.

The cap fitted close to their face and head, was made of cambric, with a broad band of lace tied around the forehead to keep it in place. It was cut in the shape of a snipe's bill, and remained in use until 1815, when it was abolished with the accompaniment of much gratification on the part of those who had worn it.

The Great Girls wore dark red ribbons for their cap ties; Single Sisters light pink, and Widows, white.

OLD BUILDINGS STILL TO BE SEEN.

Much that is interesting and quaint remains to be seen in Bethlehem. In the gentlemen's parlor of the Sun Inn, for example, is a view of the place in 1757. The second house built in the settlement is still standing. On the second floor of this structure, completed early in 1742, was the first church in Bethlehem. This church was dedi-



Chapel and "corpse house."

cated by Count Zinzendorf, who often preached in it.

The turret on "The Old School," which was the first seminary for females, was erected in 1746. Surmounting it is the lamb carrying a banneret, which is also represented on the official Episcopal seal of the Moravian Church.

On July 10, 1751, the second church was dedicated. It is now used for public worship, but for about fifty years was occupied for educational and other purposes. During many years of its earlier occupancy as a church its walls were adorned with valuable paintings by Haidt. It had also a fine organ, and the musical performances heard within its walls were greatly praised.

THE OLD CHURCH AND ITS ARCHIVES.

The large Moravian Church, which is the chief ornament of Bethlehem and was the most spacious house for religious worship in Pennsylvania at the time of its erection, was completed in 1806. It was begun in 1803, when there were only 580 souls in the community. Seeing that it cost $210,000, the settlement must have been a great success pecuniarily.

From the centre of the roof rises a belfry, containing a fine-toned bell. The cupola is surmounted by a spire, and the base of the belfry is occupied by a clock which strikes the hours and the quarters. Apartments at the eastern end of the church include one containing portraits of fathers of the church and their wives, of which that of Count Zinzendorf is perhaps the most remarkable, and historic records.

Among the curious things in this room are records relating to the history of Pennsylvania and the treaties with the Indians, and a hymn book printed in 1606, "By the Elders and servants of the Churches of the Brethren in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland."

TROMBONES AND TROMBONISTS.

As is well known, the Moravians of Bethlehem are a musical people, and have been from the earliest days of the settlement. Records of the celebration of Christmas in 1743, show that stringed and brass instruments were

"God's Acre."

used on that occasion. In 1754, the trombone was introduced into the number of metallic pieces played in public service.

"GOD'S ACRE."

The Moravian view of death is not gloomy. A departing brother or sister is spoken of as "going home." Their grave yards are free from "ghastly monuments," and are otherwise made as cheerful as possible.

How to Plow a Stony Field.

A stony field is best plowed in this way, viz: As each furrow is turned the stone along the next trip is pushed or drawn into the furrow with a hoe. If there are any large ones they should be carried to the side of the field in the hollow of the plow or in a bag fastened across the handles, or taken from the field in a sled to the fence rows. The smaller stones are buried under the next furrow slice. Any that will pass through the harrow teeth may be left, and are really an advantage, as they retain the moisture of the soil and condense more in damp weather. A stony field should always be rolled after it is sown, and again in the spring to press the stones into the soil and put them out of the way of a mower, reaper or scythe.

Cleaning Cider Barrels.

The best time for cleaning a cider barrel is immediately after its contents have been drawn off. When the sediment has once become dry and hard, and has formed a crust in the barrels it is exceedingly difficult, and impossible, to so thoroughly clean a barrel as to make it suitable for first-class cider. The most effective way to clean a barrel is to take out one of the heads, and scrub all the inner side of the barrel thoroughly with

PRIZE LIST OF Grenfell Fall Show,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1888.

CLASS 1—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

	1st.	2nd.
1, Stallion	$3 00	$2 00
2, Team in harness	3 00	2 00
3, Mare with Foal at foot	3 00	2 00
4, Filly or Gelding, 2 years old	1 50	1 00
5, Filly or Gelding, 1 year old	1 50	1 00
6, Foal, 1888	1 50	1 00

CLASS 2—GENERAL PURPOSE.

1, Stallion	3 00	2 00
2, Team in harness	3 00	2 00
3, Mare with Foal at foot	3 00	2 00
4, Filly or Gelding, 2 years old	1 50	1 00
5, Filly or Gelding, 1 year old	1 50	1 00
6, Foal, 1888	1 50	1 00

CLASS 3—ROADSTERS.

1, Stallion	3 00	2 00
2, Team in harness	3 00	2 00
3, Mare with Foal at foot	2 00	1 00
4, Filly or Gelding, 2 years old	1 50	1 00
5, Filly or Gelding, 1 year old	1 50	1 00
6, Foal, 1888	1 50	1 00
7, Single Horse in harness	2 00	1 00
8, Saddle Horse	2 00	1 00
9, Pony Mare with Foal at foot	2 00	1 00
10, Saddle Pony (Special by Messrs. Sherlock and Freeman	3 00	

CLASS 4—CATTLE.

1, Bull any age, pedigree N. H. Book	4 00	2 00
2, Bull, 1 year old, pedigree in N. H. B.	3 00	1 00
3, Bull, any age, Grade	2 00	1 00
4, Bull Calf	2 00	1 00
5, Milch Cow	2 00	1 00
6, Heifer, 2 years old	1 50	1 00
7, Heifer, 1 year old	1 50	1 00
8, Heifer Calf	1 50	1 00
9, Beef Animal	3 00	2 00
10, Beef Cow	2 00	1 00
11, Beef Steer, 2 year old	1 50	1 00
12, Yoke Working Oxen	3 00	2 00
13, Best Herd Cattle, not less than five animals (Special by Routh & Love)	5 00	
14, Best whey fed Calves, Patron Grenfell Cheese factory, (Special by Col. Lake		

CLASS 5—SHEEP, LONG WOOL.

1, Ram, any age	2 00	1 00
2, Pair Ewes	2 00	1 00
3, Pair Shearling Ewes	2 00	1 00
4, Ewe Lamb	1 50	1 00
5, Ram Lamb	1 50	1 00

CLASS 6—SHORT WOOL.

1, Ram, any age	2 00	1 00
2, Pair Ewes	2 00	1 00
3, Pair Shearling Ewes	2 00	1 00
4, Ewe Lamb	1 50	1 00
5, Ram Lamb	1 50	1 00
6, Pen Breeding Sheep, not less than Six Animals, long or short wool, (Special by Routh & Love)	5 00	

CLASS 7—PIGS, BERKSHIRE.

1, Boar any age	1 50	1 00
2, Breeding Sow	1 50	1 00
2, Pair Spring Pigs, under seven months	1 50	1 00

CLASS 8—PIGS, WHITE ANY BREED.

1, Boar, any age	1 50	1 00
2, Breeding Sow	1 50	1 00
3, Pair Spring Pigs, under 7 months	1 50	1 00

CLASS 9—POULTRY.

1, Pair Plymouth Rocks	75	50
2, Pair White Leghorns	75	50
3, Pair any other variety	75	50
4, Pair Turkeys	75	50
5, Pair Geese	75	50
6, Pair Ducks	75	50

CLASS 10—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

1, 2 bush. Red Fyfe Wheat	1 50	1 00
2, 2 bush. White Fyfe Wheat	1 50	1 00
3, 2 bush. Any other variety	1 50	1 00
4, 2 bush. White Oats	1 00	75
5, 2 bush. Black Oats	1 00	75
6, 2 bush. Canadian Barley	1 00	75
7, 2 bush. English Barley	1 00	75
8, 2 bush. Field Pease	1 00	75

CLASS 11—FIELD ROOTS.

1, 1 bush. Early Rose Potatoes	75	50
2, 1 bush. any other variety	75	50
3, 6 Sweed Turnips	75	50
4, 6 White Turnips	75	50
5, 6 Long Red Mangold-wurtzel	75	50
6, 6 Globe Mangold-wurtzel	75	50
7, 6 Sugar Beets	75	50
8, 6 Red Field Carrots	75	50
9, 6 White Field	75	50

CLASS 12—GARDEN PRODUCE.

1, 6 Long Beets	75	50
2, 6 Turnip Beets	75	50
3, 6 Long Red Carrots	75	50
4, 6 Intermediate Carrots	75	50
5, 6 White Carrots	75	50
6, 6 Parsnips	75	50
7, 12 Red Onions	75	50
8, 12 White Onions	75	50
9, 12 Onions from Sets	75	50
10, 2 Largs Cucumbers	75	50
11, ½ gallon Pickling Cucumbers	75	50
12, 12 Yellow Tomatoes	75	50
13, 12 Red Tomatoes	75	50
14, 6 Citrons	75	50
15, 2 Squash	75	50
16, 2 Pumpkins	75	50
17, 6 Sticks Celery	75	50
18, 3 White Cabbage	75	50
19, 3 Red Cabbage	75	50
20, 3 Head Lettuces	75	50
21, 6 Stalks Rhubard	75	50
22, 6 Ears Corn	75	50
23, 3 Cauliflowers	75	50
24, Collection Savory Herbs	75	50
25, 6 Winter Radish	75	50
26, Best Collection of Garden produce (Special by Messrs. Sherlock & Freeman)	5 00	

CLASS 13—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

1, Firkin or Crock of Butter not less than 30 lbs.	3 00	2 00
2, 5 lbs Butter, in Roll or Print	1 50	1 00
3, 10 lbs or 10 loaves Home made Cheese	1 50	1 00
4, 3 Loaves Bread	1 00	75

CLASS 14—LADIES WORK.

1, Rag Carpet	75	50
2, Hooked Mat	75	50
3, Quilt, Knitted	75	50
4, Quilt, Patch	75	50
5, Quilt, Log Cabin	75	50
6, Pair of Stockings	75	50
7, Pair of Socks	75	50
8, Pair of Mitts	75	50
9, Darned Socks	75	50
10, Crochet Work	75	50
11, Lace Work	75	50
12, Flannel Shirt	75	50
13, Collection Ladies Work	1 00	75

CLASS 15—MISCELLANEOUS.

1, Collection Preserved Native Fruits	1 00	50
2, Collection Jellies, Native Fruit	1 00	50
3, Collection Pickles	1 00	50
4, Home made Wine	75	50
5, Honey Extracted, N. W. T.	75	50
6, Home Made Soap	75	50
7, Plow Point	1 00	50
8, Pair Horse Shoes	1 00	50
9, Collection Flowers, wild or cultivated	2 00	1 00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All Articles offered for competition must be owned by the Exhibitor thirty days previous to show.
2. All Grain, Roots, Vegetables and Diary products must be grown or manufactured by the Exhibitor during the current year.
3. All Animals must be properly secured and not allowed to run at large on the show ground.
4. No exhibits, or sacks, or other covering containing the same, will be admitted with name, mark or initials thereon.
5. All goods to remain on the Show grounds until 5 o'clock, p. m., on day of show
6. All Exhibits must positively be on the ground before 10 o'clock the morning of Show.
7. All entries must be made on or before the 29th September, personally or by mail; positively no entries made on day of Show.
8. Judges are requested to report themselves at the Exhibition Hall on Exhibition day at 10 o'clock.
9 One dollar to be retained for next years' subscription from parties who receive two dollars and upwards in prizes.
10. No person will be allowed to go near the Judges during the inspection of stock, etc., excepting the Directors appointed for that purpose.
11. Decision of the Judges will in all cases be final.
12. 10 per cent will be kept off all prizes under five dollars and 25 per cent off all amounts over that from members who have not subscribed to the Building Fund of Agricultural Hall and who reside in ranges 6, 7, 8 and east half of 9.
13. All parties will be charged 10 cents admission Fee.
14. All articles exhibited must be hand made.
15. No Animal or Article will be allowed to compete in more than one Section of a class except herds of cattle and pens of sheep.
16. Any Exhibitor not acting in accordance with the above rules will forfeit all prizes and awards to them.

All Fall Show Prize Lists Printed at the Progress office will be given one insertion in THE PROGRESS Free.

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THE Subscriber having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the Province of Manitoba and Northwest Territories of Canada, for the Sale of the CELEBRATED MONARCH TOOLS, has much pleasure in stating that he will have on hand early in the spring, one of

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D. HENRY STARR,
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Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., Nov. 23rd, 1887.

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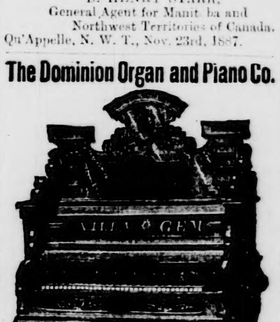

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MONTREAL.

Dominion Lands Regulations.

UNDER the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation:—

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry; and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and shall break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acress additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves and Coal and Mineral Districts, may be homesteaded in either of the three following methods:

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead snd cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceeding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the 1st day or September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on the homestead before the expiration of the second year; and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house; and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior the date of his application for patent.

At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare to the Land Agent under which of the foregoing provisions he elects to hold his land; and on applying for patent must prove that he has made permanent improvements on his land, to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre, (equal to about six shillings sterling).

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of homestead entry.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a latter date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter-section as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land along the main line of the Canadain Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty four miles of any branch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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TIME TABLE!

In Effect August 14, 1887.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
GOING EAST		GOING WEST
D 18 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR C 9 30
23 35	Rat Portage	4 10
E 13 05 AR	Pt. Arthur	LV B 14 25
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
A 10 25 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 10
12 50	Portage la Prairie	14 55
15 07	Carberry	12 56
15 20	Brandon	10 35
17 22	Virden	8 43
18 14	Elkhorn	8 05
18 47	Fleming	7 22
19 09	Moosomin	7 34
19 46	Wapella	6 27
20 17	Whitewood	5 56
21 10	Broadview	5 00
21 32	Oakshella	4 37
21 53	Grenfell	4 17
22 12	Summerbury	3 58
22 31	Wolseley	3 39
22 55	Sintaluta	3 15
23 25	Indian Head	2 47
23 51	Qu'Appelle	2 20
24 16	McLean	1 55
24 44	Balgonie	1 31
1 05	Pilot Butte	1 05
1 30	Regina	24 38
2 00	Grand Coulie	24 09
2 18	Pense	23 50
2 38	Belle Plain	23 33
3 00	Pasqua	23 15
A 3 20 AR / D 3 30 LV	Moose Jaw	LV A 22 55 / AR C 22 45
8 30	Swift Current	17 55
12 30	Maple Creek	14 15
16 00	Medicine Hat	11 05
22 05	Gleichen	5 30
1 00	Calgary	3 20
3 05	Canmore	23 50
4 50	Banff	23 18
E 12 10 AR	Donald	DE B 17 10
GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
A 9 05 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 25
12 50	Dominion City	14 50
A 12 15 AR	Emerson	LV A 14 25
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
G 16 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 20
G 18 30 AR	West Selkirk	LV F 7 50
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
G 10 35 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 00
11 25	Stony Mountain	14 00
F 11 50 AR	Stonewall	LV G 13 3
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
11 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 45
12 00	Headingly	14 50
17 00	Treherne	10 05
F 17 35	Holland	9 30
G 19 00 AR	Glenboro	LV G 8 00

GOING S.W. G	F		GOING N.E. G	F
10 00	10 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR 16 40	19 55
12 00	13 05	Morris	14 39	16 10
12 35	14 00	Rosenfeldt	14 00	15 15
13 25	14 50	Gretna	15 50	14 25
13 45	18 40	Morden	12 50	10 35
15 20	21 15 AR	Manitou	LV 11 30	8 10
15 25	7 45 LV	Manitou	AR 11 25	16 30
16 20	9 50	Pilot Mound	10 14	14 20
16 35	10 25	Crystal City	10 00	13 45
17 23	12 05	Cartwright	9 06	16 05
18 27	13 20	Killarney	8 20	10 50
20 15	16 30 AR	Deloraine	LV 6 30	7 40

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B, daily except Tuesday. C, daily except Wednesday. D, daily except Thursday. E, daily except Friday. F, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. G, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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Leslie Gordon, Agent.

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COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
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WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—No danger of frost this full moon.

—B. B. B. B. B. and R. F. P. C. B. etc., are in great demand just now.

—Mrs. E. Shore is buliding a house on the old Commercial hotel property.

—The heated term is here and the chief occupation for those who have nothing else to do is to find a cool place.

—Bronco beraking has been reduced to such a science here that a bronco has to take his choice between breaking in or breaking his neck.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Caswell have been rusticating for several weeks at Touchwood Hills. They returnen on Tuesday much better for their outing.

—His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, passed through here this week on his way to and from the Qu'Appelle Mission and industrial school.

—Mr. S. H. Carpenter, of Monreal, the clever detective who hunted down D. S. Davies and brought him to Qu'Appelle, returns to the east by the morning express.

—Mr. J. H. MacCaul has been confined to his room for some days ill with inflamatory rheumatism. He is improving slowly and his numerous friends hope to see him out soon again.

—And now the festive fly gets in his work on the bald heads, or the drowsy individual who tries to get an afternoon nap, and he leaves his [illegible] upon the clean wall, or mars some nice ornament.

—The Qu'Appelle branch of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance and the Royal Templars of Temperance are arranging for holding a public Temperance meeting shortly to discuss the present aspect of the Prohibition question.

—One of the Ontario farmers excursionists, who staid over here, was heard to remark that he had seen growing in the farmers' gardens very much larger vegetables and roots than were exhibited at the station, and it was one of the things he noticed particularly that the people of the Northwest were not disposed in any way to overrate their country.

—On Tuesday Hon. E. Dewdney Minister of the Interior, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Periere, was here to meet such of his constituents as would be attending the C. P. R. Picnic. He left on Wednesday morning for Moosomin, from which place he will take a tour through the Moose Mountain country. He will return to Regina before the 7th, prox., when it is arranged that he will be entertained at a banquet to be given him by the citizens of Regina.

—On Monday night last the Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Custom, came as far as Indian Head in his private car where it was dropped off, and on Tuesday morning he visited the experimental farm. At noon one of the picnic engines went down from here and brought up the car and Mr. Bowell stayed here a few hours to see the place. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Johnston, of the Ottawa Citizen., N. F. Davin, M.P., and others. Mr. Bowell went on to Regina in the evening. He goes to the Pacific Coast before returning to Ottawa.

—At the Queen's: J. Lockhead, London, Ont.: H. Black, R. Keith, T. Denohae, Touchwood; R Hockley and wife, Fort Qu'Appelle; Hon. E. Dewdney, J. Periere, H. Lejune, J. B. Gordon, J. Jackson, R. E. Tennant, W. Bole, J. Dawson, J. S. McLellan, and family, J. W. Smith, and wife, Regina; D. H. McMillan; R. Stewart, Winnipeg; J. R. Jackson, Indian Head; T. Brown, Toronto; G. Graham, Ottawa; J. Kennedy, New Westminister; N. Holson, Grenfell; J. Irvine, Parkbeg; J. H. Cook, Chaplin; J. F. Clokey, Wolseley; J. Hayward, Moose Jaw; Capt. Dale and wife, London, Eng.

—At the Leland: S. H. Carpenter, J. B. Dorsey, Montreal; D. H. McDonald, C. Inskter, E. G. McDonald, E Blugern, J. Thorburn, J. Dillon J. Hall, A. Atherton, W. R. C. Passy, W. H. Clarke, W. L. Atherton, O. Hall, Fort Qu'Appelle; C. David, G. L. Swan, D. Ball, S. M. Dickenson, C. Howson, D. W Bole, Regina; Mrs. S. Cole and family, Minneapolis; W. L. Moore, Chester, Ont.; M. N. W. J. McKenzie, Crooked Lakes; M. C. McLean, Mrs. Ridsdale, Miss Eberts, H. J. Eberts, D. McKay, H. J. Campkin, J. S. Wallace, D. McLean, Indian Head, T. Shipley, Rat Portage; J. A. C. Blackwood, E. Sample, Blackwood; G. Wakefield, G. Wlkins, Caron.

—Hot, but the mercury in the thermometer has not yet reached the boiling point.

—During the past ten days great loads of twine have been going from town to the country for the harvesting the grain.

C. P. R. PICNIC.

On Tuesday last, the employes of this division of the C. P. R. held their second annual picnic at Qu'Appelle. The weather was all that could be desired, and the town was decorated with a profuse supply of bunting. Sharp at 9.45, the hour advertised, the excursion trains came rolling in to station with about seven hundred picnicers, who soon found their way to the grounds south of the track where they enjoyed themselves to the utmost in various ways. The grounds had been preiously prepared, a bough covered platform erected for dancing and seats arranged in the grove for the convenience of all. The Regina Brass Band under the leadership of Mr. H. Walker, discoursed sweet music during the day. The Regina and Moose Jaw Clubs played a game of base ball for the Hamilton-Tait cup, resulting in a victory for the former. There were horse racing and athletic amusements, of which the following is a list of prize winners:

¼ mile running race, Leeson & Scott's "Humming Bird," 1st; T. Drury's "Bay Johnnie," 2nd.

½ mile running race, R. Graham's "Lottie," 1st; Leeson & Scott's "Hords," 2nd.

1 mile trotting race, C. Howson's "Josephus," 1st; R. Johnston's "J I. C.," 2nd.

1 mile foot race, Fred. Ashmore, 1st; J. Battell, 2nd.

100 yards foot race, J. Cline, 1st; J. Battell, 2nd.

Many of those who came to the picnic were very much taken with the appearance of Qu'Appelle, and those from the open prairies, were delighted with our bluffs of trees. The proceeds of the picnic are to be devoted to the libraries and reading rooms at Broadview and Moose Jaw. At 20 o'clock the whistles of the locomotives brought the crowds to the trains, and they soon steamed out carrying a load of human freight that had enjoyed the day to the fullest extent according to their various inclinations.

DAVIES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Detective Carpenter, of Montreal, arrived here on Tuesday night's express having D. S. Davis in charge as a prisoner. The detective had traced him to New Hartford about eight miles from Utica, N. Y., and very cleverly induced Davies to return to Canada with him. The prisoner was brought before Mr. A. M. McLane, who issued the warrant for his arrest, and Mr. J. P. Beauchamp, Justices of the Peace, on Wednesday morning. Mr. R. Dundas Strong, advocate of this town, had directed the case from the first when it was found that Davies had embezzled Mr. Caswell's money. At the preliminary trial before the magistrates yesterday, Mr. Strong appeared as Crown Prosecutor. He ably presented a synopsis of the evidence to be submitted in support of the charge of embezzlement against Davies. When sufficient evidence was submitted to prove the charge the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say in his defence. He in reply acknowledged his guilt, when he was committed to Regina jail to stand his trial before Judge Richardson. It is probable he will be arraigned before the Judge on Monday next. The prisoner will be taken to Regina tonight.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

On Thursday evening of last week a largely attended meeting of the Qu'Appelle Liberal Conservative Association was held in McLane's hall. A number of new members were added to the roll, and other business transacted. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Moved by G. B. Murphy, Esq. seconded by G. L. Davidson, M. L. A., That the choice of Hon. E. Dewdney as Minister of the Interior by the Premier, Sir John MacDonald, recieve the hearty approval of this, the oldest Conservative Association in the Northwest, and that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir John Macdonald and Hon. E. Dewdney."

"Moved by A. C. Patterson, seconded by F. G. Whiting. That the Qu'Appelle Liberal Consrvative Association have much pleasure in tendering Hon. E. Dewdney our undivided support in the event of his contesting the vacancy in the Dominion Parliament by the elevation of Mr. W. D. Perley to the Senate, and respectfully request that he accept a nomination from this Association, copy of this resolution to be sent Hon. E. Dewdney.

"Moved by W. S. Redpath, seconded by E. W. Warner. That the Liberal Conservative Association of Qu'Appelle has heard with pleasure of the appointment of the Hon. W. D. Perley to a seat in the Senate, and although sorry to lose his valuable services as their representative in the Dominion House of Commons, feel that in the higher sphere to which he has been called, the interests of Eastern Assinniboia will be thoroughly watched and attended to, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Senator Perley.

To the Editor of the Progress,—

DEAR SIT.

For some time past I did intend
A few potatoes, you to send,
But thought I'd wait a week or so
And give them longer time to grow.

For well we know at any rate
The spring it was both cold and late,
Too cold it was to plant or hoe, (grow.
Because we knew that naught would

But warmer weather came at last,
When in the ground the seed was cast;
And now how thankful we should be,
For better crops we ne'er did see.

Though times are dull and prices low
It's consolation for to know
That if the weather proveth fair
There's food for all and some to spare.

So now good bye and please to take
The little offering I do make,
With best respects I at the end,
Subscribe myself your humble friend.
G.

Qu'Appelle, Aug. 22, 1888.

A Triang[illegible] Chair.

A pretty and novel arrangement for a parlor is to get a carpenter to make a triangular seat, the height of any ordinary chair or ottoman. It can be made with a lid to open, to put work or newspapers into. Stuff the top with "excelsior" covered with a thick layer of wool; over that place the final covering of plush, which can be tufted or left smooth, as fancy dictates. Have the carpenter fasten the seat in the corner, having the lid open towards the front, the triangle fitting close against the wall. Put two or three handsome cushions against the wall. Fit a piece of gilt molding or cornice to the ceiling across the corner to match the shape of the seat below, and hang a pair of madras, or transparent or flowered silk curtains from the cornice and loop them back with chains or wide satin ribbons the color of the plush seat. When nicely fitted up this little corner seat makes a most luxuriant resting place, besides being exceedingly ornamental.

Keeping

The great secret of keeping apples through the Winter, says Joseph Harris, is to store them in a well ventilated room or cellar, and the barrels of apples, well headed up near the windows, where, on days when the air outside is only a few degrees above freezing, they can be treated to a cold breeze from the open windows, while at the same time the atmosphere in the part of the cellar were the potatoes are kept, does not fall below 40 degrees. With a thermometer in the cellar, it is quite possible to cool off the apples without injuring the potatoes. Do not unhead the barrels until the apples are wanted. It is rarely a good plan to sort over the apples to pick out the rotten ones. Better let them remain undisturbed. Apples in ripening, give off carbonic acid, which cannot be allowed to accumulate in the house cellar, but must be removed by ventilation. This deleterious Gas, carbonic acid, aids in preserving the fruit, and it is one of the advantages of an outside cellar, that this can be allowed to remain.

Drying Cows.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found to his cost that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily, does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed them on oats straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves, and without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers, by the ordinary method, has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within fortyeight hours after the drying process had begun. If it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the organs became inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Jersey and Guernsey breed, which are great milkers.

COMPRESSES wet with a decoction of thirty parts of valerian root and 100 parts of water are used by a French surgeon in dressing wounds. It hastens the heating, relieves the pain, and is especially valuable in deep seated wounds.

MULLER has given the composition of an ink which can be used with an ordinary pen for etching on the glass. It consists of hydrochloric acid, ammonium fluoride and dried precipitated barium sulphate are ground together in a porcelein mortar. The mixture is then treated in a platinum, lead or gutta percha dish with fuming hydrofluoric acid until the acid ceases to react.

ACCORDING to late papers by Professors Julien and Bolten, sonorous beach sands are far from being rarities as they were considered some years ago, as they are already found in seventy four American and thirteen foreign localities and the number is constantly increasing. When suddenly compressed between the hands, musical notes are emitted by these sands, the pitch rising as the quantity is diminished.

CAST IRON pulleys can be lagged or faced with leather, without the use of rivets in the following manner; First brush over the face of the pulley, with acetic acid, which will in a short time rust it and give it a very rough surface; then attach the leather to the face of the pulley with a cement composed of one pound of fish glue and one-half pound of common glue cooked in alcohol and water.

THE diameter of trees is said to vary not only from Summer to Winter, but from day to day. There are larger from noon till twilight the next morning than from twilight until noon; they are smaller in Winter than in Summer. Water and the sap of trees expand not only in proportion as they rise above, but also as they go below the freezing point. Low temperature as well as high promotes evaporation, and the trees evaporate from their branches in Winter, and so the colder the weather the more they shrink.

WITH a lens made of rock salt it might be possible to photograph in the dark! Abney has succeeded in preparing plates which are sensitive to the rays lying beyond the red end of the spectrum — the dark heat rays—and with such plates used with a rock salt lens there should be a possibility of photographing bodies which possess a high temperature, although that temperature may be far below that needed to render them self-luminous. It is even possible that such a plan may some day be so perfected as to give us information about the "dark suns" that are believed to crowd the firmament or rather heavenly bodies which once were seen, but have now cooled down as as to be invisible.

HOMINY FOR BREAKFAST. In the first place, to cook hominy well, milk should be used. There is no possibility of making it really good with water alone. Put an even tea-cupful of hominy into a china bowl, pour over it sufficient cold water to just cover it, and let it stand all night; in the morning, pour it into a farina kettle, with a pint of rich milk, and let it boil for half an hour or longer.

A FACT worth knowing around the laundry: That by adding two parts of cream of tartar to one part of oxalic acid, ground fine and kept dry in a botle, you will find, by applying a little of the powder to rust stains while the articles are wet, that the result is much quicker and better. Wash out in clear warm water to prevent injury to the goods.

BAKED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING. Three pints sweet milk, one cup of molasses, one and one-half cups of Indian meal, two eggs, one tablespoonful each of flour, ginger and salt, and soda the size of a pea. Bring the milk to the boiling point, stir the meal in slowly, beat the eggs and add them and the other ingredients, with a handful of raisins, pour into a greased dish, and bake until brown.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One pint and a half of Graham, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 tablespoonful of butter, one egg, ½ cup sugar, a teaspoonful of salt; stir together with sweet milk, or milk and water, or use water alone, to a batter not much stiffer than pancake batter. Bake in a hot oven. Have your gem pans well greased.

RICE CREAM.—One teacupful of boiled rice. Mash the rice very smooth and add to it the stiffly beaten whites of six eggs and two heaping tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and a delicate flavoring of vanilla or rose. Fill a blanc-mange mold with the cream, and leave it some hours to harden. Serve with custard or whipped syllobub.

CLARET CUP. — Two bottles of cheap claret, four bottles soda water, two lemons, two glasses brandy and one pound lump sugar. Mix thoroughly and stir with a silver spoon. Cut up the rind of the lemons, small, and slice the inside thin. Let it stand for an hour, and strain off the lemons after well stirring again.

ORANGE CREAM.—Soak a one ounce packet of gelatine, and add it to one pint of milk in which 6 oz. of lump sugar has been dissolved. Add a little lemon peel, and boil all together for ten minutes. Strain the milk and add to it half a pint of orange juice and the juice of one small lemon. Stir well, and pour into a mold till set.

Directory.

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Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.

Sunday School at halfpast 14 o'clock.

Children's Service at halfpast 14 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.

Evensong on Wednesdays at 19:30 and Fridays at 19 o'clock. Choir practice afterwards.

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Evensong every Sunday at 15 o'clock except once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.

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Service every Sunday morning at 11, and every evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 14 o'clock Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayermeeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

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Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock, (2:30 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
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Service every last Sunday in the month at 10.30 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.) F. Marwood, S. C.; Mrs. A. Andrews, Sec

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. A. C. Paterson, W. M.; H. Jagger, Sec.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

$5 REWARD.

A BAY MARE, branded A on left hip and shoulder, lost from sec. 23 tp. 18 r. 17, Balgonie P. O., about the 11th inst. She had on a set of harness when lost. To any person returning her or giving such information as will lead to her recovery the above reward and expenses will be paid.

M. WAGONER.

Balgonie, Aug. 21, 1888.

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STRAYED

ON THE PREMISES of W. J. Pollock, sec. 6 tp. 15 range 9, 6 ponies 2 roans, 2 sorels, 1 brown and 1 buckskin. The owner is requested to pay damages and remove the same.

W. J. POLLOCK

Wolseley, July 19, 1888.

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